

Description of a New Species of the Genus *Conistra* HÜBNER
from Formosa
(Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)

Yasunori KISHIDA

20-2, Kitazawa 5-chôme, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 155

and

Hiroshi YOSHIMOTO

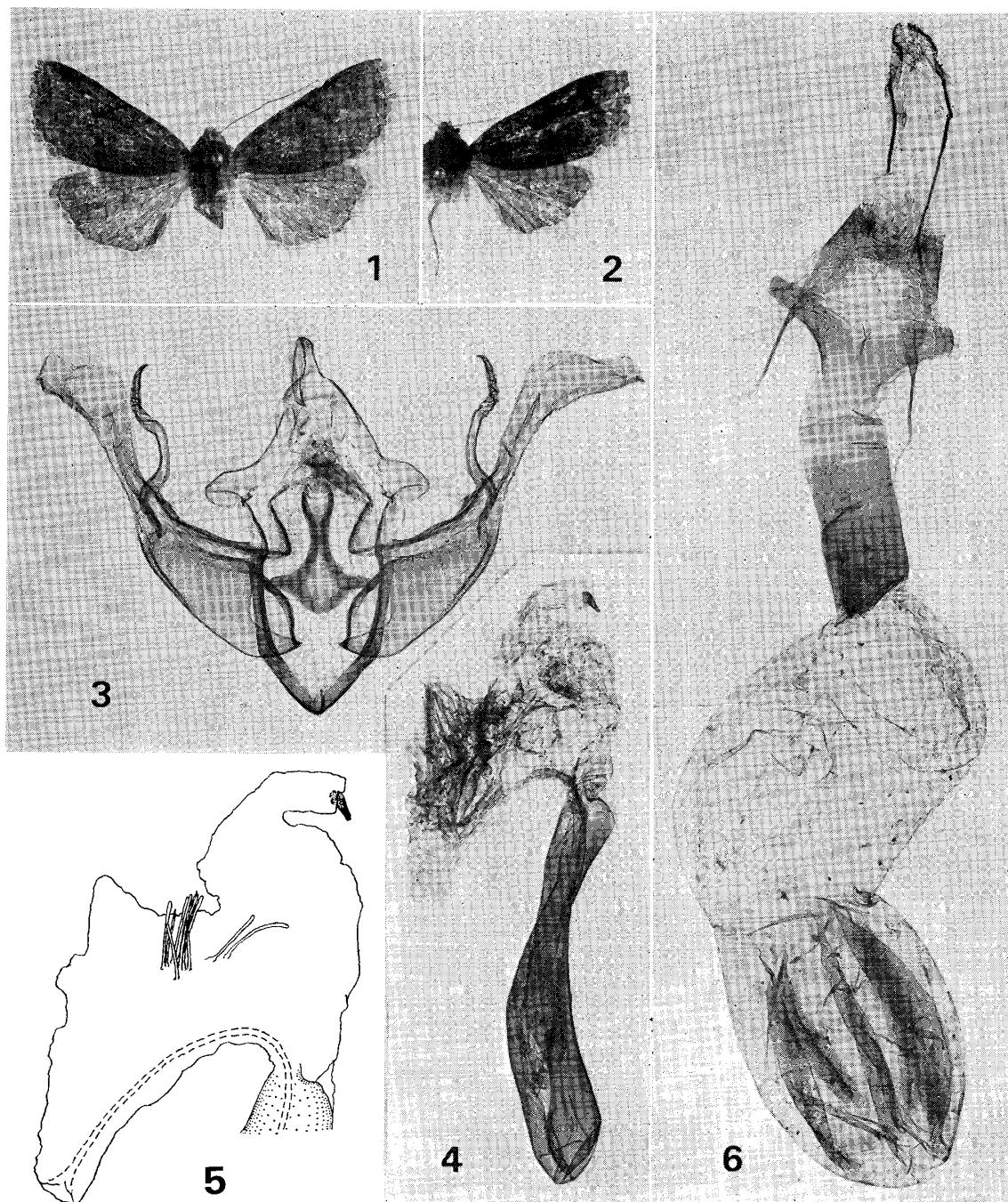
27-3, Shibakubo 3-chôme, Tanashi-shi, Tokyo 188

In this paper we will describe a new species of the genus *Conistra* HÜBNER from Formosa based on three specimens captured on Mt. Alishan (2,100 m). This new species apparently belongs to the typical section of the genus and is a sole representative of *Conistra* from Formosa at present.

Conistra takasago sp. nov.

Very similar to *C. fletcheri* SUGI in appearance.

Antenna minutely ciliated in male, filiform in female. Frons and vertex pale ochreous brown. Patagia pale yellowish brown at base, with its upper half suffused with ochreous brown. Tegula ochreous brown to chocolate brown. There are two forms in the ground color of forewing. Brown form: forewing uniformly pale ochreous brown, with a marked dark fuscous median line strongly bent outwards at lower angle of cell. Subbasal line almost obsolete, but its trace is faintly visible. A blackish patch at the middle of this line. Antemedian line also indistinct, oblique from costa to hind margin, gently waved. Orbicular obsolete, open above. Reiniform also obsolete, constricted at middle, with its lower part suffused with black. Median line conspicuous, dark fuscous, running obliquely from costa to lower end of reniform, then angled and vertical to hind margin with a gentle curve. Postmedian line double, minutely waved, excurved from costa to above hind margin. Subterminal line replaced by a row of black points between veins, with its outer area pale yellowish brown. Terminal line dark, with a series of black lunules proximal to it. Cilia pale ochreous brown at base and mixed with a few black scales at tip. Dark form: ground color chocolate brown, with terminal area irrorated with pale yellowish brown. All lines and stigmata disappeared, making it even their traces being difficult to be seen except at terminal area, where the tone and the state of subterminal and terminal lines, and cilia are almost same as brown form. In both forms, hind wing uniformly pale greyish brown, with an obsoletely dark discoidal spot. Cilia pale yellowish brown, with a whitish basal line across it. Underside of forewing greyish brown, with terminal area pale yellowish grey. Discoidal spot obsolete. Dark postmedian line below costa, excurved, with a slightly dark triangular marking beyond it on costa.



Figs. 1-6. *Conistra takasago* sp. nov. 1. Holotype, ♂ (brown form).—2. Paratype, ♀ (dark form).—3-5. Male genitalia, holotype (4. aedeagus with vesica everted. 5. vesica).—6. Female genitalia, paratype.

Terminal line with a row of blackish lunules. Underside of hind wing pale grey except for anterior one-third, where it is irrorated with reddish brown. Discoidal spot dark. Outer line gently curved, darker in dark form. Cilia almost the same as those on the upper side of wings.

Length of forewing: 15-17 mm.

Male genitalia: Uncus flattened at tip. Tegumen with a hairy and laterally lobed penicellus. Valva constricted at middle, harpe long and twisted, with its apical

half minutely dentated. Apical part of valva wedge-like, indented at the middle of the dorsal side, somewhat asymmetric, left one being dwarf. Juxta lengthened upwards and bifurcate at apex, widened below middle, wide V-shaped at the bottom. Aedoeagus moderate. Vesica ventrally bending, bearing one short stout cornutus at the tip of the dorsal tube and about ten weak and long cornuti on the central area of the ventral tube, through which ductus ejaculatorius is running.

Female genitalia: Ovipositor lobe short, with very long apophysis posterioris and long intersegmental membrane between ovipositor and 8th segment. 8th sternite widely caved at the middle of the posterior margin. Apophysis anterioris long, with its tip rounded. Ostium thick Y-shaped and its branches open. Ductus bursae well sclerotized, thin and wide. Cervix bursae and corpus bursae large, the latter granulated over surface and bearing four long longitudinal signa.

Holotype. ♂, Mt. Alishan, Chiayi Hsien, March 26, 1977 (Y. KISHIDA), Slide HY-407, in Y. KISHIDA's collection.

Paratypes. 2 ♀♀, same data as holotype. Slide HY-412, 413. Preserved in Y. KISHIDA's collection.

This new species is now known only from Formosa where it occurs in the high mountainous region.

In concluding this paper, we express our hearty thanks to Dr. H. INOUE, Otsuma Woman's University, Iruma, and Mr. S. SUGI, Tokyo, for their kind help in the course of our study.